

In the Ohio Star of the 8th inst. is one article which contains no less than eleven misrepresentations, eight of which are downright falsehoods. The following is the article entire:

#### TEXT.

My humble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done, towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. (Jackson's Farewell Address.)

#### COMMENTARY.

The "humble efforts" of Gen. Jackson "to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver" has produced the following result:—between the first of January 1836, and the first of January 1837:

1. The creation of three hundred new banks, besides one hundred and fifty-six branches.
2. An increase of the banking capital of the country of one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars.
3. An increase in the circulation of paper money of one hundred and twenty-three and a half millions of dollars.
4. An increase in the deposits of ninety-eight millions of dollars.
5. An increase in the loans and discounts of three hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars.

Since the first of January last, a very considerable number of banks have been chartered in the different States, and large additions have been made to the capital of the country. The circulation of paper money has been proportionally increased.

What has been the result of the "experiment"? By breaking down the United States Bank and distributing the deposits among the Pet Banks, whose owners were administration men, a banking mania was engendered, by the temptation held out on the part of the government of getting hold of the public money without paying interest for it. Hence the creation of so many new banks, the augmentation of banking capital, and hence the increase in the circulation of paper money, without an adequate specie basis.

1st. The efforts of General Jackson to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver have NOT produced "the creation of three hundred new banks, besides 156 branches."

2d. They have NOT produced "an increase of the banking capital of the country of one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars."

3d. They have NOT produced "an increase in the circulation of paper money of one hundred and twenty-three and a half millions of dollars."

4th. They have NOT produced "an increase in the deposits of ninety-eight millions of dollars."

5th. They have NOT produced "an increase in the loans and discounts of three hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars."

"Since the first of January last, a very considerable number of banks have been chartered in the different States, and large additions have been made to the capital of the country to restore the constitutional currency."

"The circulation of paper money has been proportionally increased," NOT by Gen. Jackson's efforts to restore the constitutional currency.

"By breaking down the United States Bank and distributing the deposits among the Pet Banks, whose owners are administration men," a banking mania was NOT "engendered, by the temptation held out on the part of the government of getting hold of the public money without paying interest for it."

Let us recapitulate. "The creation of three hundred new banks, besides one hundred and fifty-six branches—an increase of the banking capital of the country of one hundred and seventy-nine millions—an increase in the circulation of paper money of one hundred and twenty-three and a half millions of dollars, are the results of the efforts of General Jackson's endeavors to restore the constitutional currency," says this federal opposer of the laws. Now, let us know, if you please, what has increased the number of banks in England and Wales, during the same time. We subjoin an extract from an article in the Edinburgh Review, for April, which will perhaps show this redoubtable Editor and his readers, that England, with a national Bank—without any "efforts to restore a constitutional currency"—is now cursed with the same evils as America—an extended issue of bank paper, and an increased number of banks:

But it was quite otherwise with the rage for banks. Had they only ten banks of deposits, their multiplication, how little soever it might have been required, could not have been productive of any considerable inconvenience. Unfortunately, however, they were not so restricted; and, besides, undertaking the care of other people's money, they almost all set about issuing money of their own. The extent to which paper mints of this description were multiplied, during the early part of the past year, would hardly be believed by any one not conversant with the facts. From 1826, when the act authorizing the formation of joint stock banks in England and Wales passed, down to the 31st of December, 1835, being a period of ten years, sixty joint stock banks

\*The owners of the pet banks are NOT "administration men." No such temptation was ever held out by the Government.

had been established in England and Wales, giving an average of six banks a year. But in 1836 a new era began—a mania for joint stock banks suddenly grew up—and such was its violence that, between the 1st of January and the 25th of November, 1836, no fewer than forty-two of these establishments had been organized and brought into competition with those previously existing!

In point of fact, however, the number of banks created during the past year, was vastly greater than appears from this statement. We believe that, at an average, each of the forty-two new banks had from four to six branches, and as those branches transacted a sort of banking business, and enjoy the same credit as the parent establishment, from which they are frequently at a great distance, they are, to all intents and purposes, so many new banks; so that, instead of forty-two, it may be safely affirmed that about two hundred new joint-stock banks were opened in England and Wales, in 1836! It is of importance, too, to observe, that more than three-fourths of these banks issued notes payable on demand; that many of them had a very numerous proprietary—and that, whether justly or not, most of them enjoyed at their first outset the unlimited confidence of the public. The wonder, under such circumstances, certainly is not that their issues were increased, but that they were not much more increased than they actually have been.

#### ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

In the last Akron Journal is an account of an affair which chills the blood at the recital. Five men went out to shoot birds in a corn-field and on returning home three of them were in company, and one stopped to load his rifle. After having loaded his gun, the three started on, abreast, the man who had just loaded his gun, (B. R. Manchester), in the middle, Eleazer Blodgett on his left; Manchester laid his rifle on his left arm and in the act of putting on a cap the gun went off and the ball entered the head of Mr. Blodgett behind the right ear, and came out at the left eye, and he dropt dead upon the ground.

Of course this was not done intentionally, but we consider such carelessness nearly as reprehensible as intentionally shooting another.

There is no excuse for such carelessness, and the man guilty of it should be held a dangerous citizen. Every person that ever used a gun with a cap lock knows that they are liable to discharge when putting on a cap; and he who holds it in a position to do an injury at that time, is as guilty of wrong as he would be to point a loaded gun towards a man and discharge it. Such acts should not pass unnoticed; and until it is punished by law, with heavy penalties community will not be safe.

#### INCREASE OF BANKS.

The bank presses contend that the increase of banks and banking capital in this country is chargeable to the discontinuance of the Bank of the United States. This cannot be true. In England they have a national bank in operation, and yet the number of banks has been increased in a greater proportion than in this country. In England and Wales forty-two joint stock banks went into operation between January and November in 1836, and each of these forty-two banks has from 4 to 6 branches, making about two hundred banks which have gone into operation during the last year in England and Wales, where a national bank is in full tide of successful operation.

The "God like" Daniel is in the west eating dinners at the expense of the Whigs. Not a bad operation, these hard times, when one can get his dinners for nothing.

H. H. JOHNSON, Esq., has been appointed Post-Master at Akron.

One or two cases of Small Pox have occurred in Shalersville, in this county.

[For the Courier.]

Although the whigs find grievous grounds for complaint, and denouncing with their accustomed bitterness every act of the administration, mourn for the ill fated doctrines of the nation; yet they at the same time seem to exult at every new harbinger "of ruin," and hail with heartfelt pleasure every fresh demonstration of distress. Such a course of conduct might seem singular and truly inexplicable, had we not by this time become so accustomed to the croakings of these storm birds, that what once seemed strange is now but an evidence of their unchanged nature. We know of nothing more truly characteristic than the exultation daily to be witnessed among the panic makers on the reception of any apparently disastrous intelligence or at any high handed movement on the part of their disappointed partisans in opposition to the administration—the supremacy of the Laws, and the safety and well being of the country.

The above remarks have been drawn forth by a certain exulting editorial in "the Star" of Thursday last. And why this gleam of exultation in a print professing American in its feelings,—endowed with a boasted love and respect for the Laws and institutions of the land? What kindles this burst of enthusiasm? The prosperity of the nation—the successful administration of its affairs, or the high respect which every where is shown the infant republic? Such are themes worthy

rejoicings—but no, this loud pean has sounded as the herald of turbulent opposition—the welcome shout to American Catalinians who may see fit to treat the laws with defiance, and endeavor by violent outbreaks, to thwart the measures of the government, in its undertakings to weather the storm now raging over the whole commercial world. This shout of triumph is occasioned by an attempt on the part of the patriotic merchants of the eastern cities to evade the regulations of the Post Office department, in requiring money for postage! Such conduct on the part of any administration, as it touches the pocket, is sufficient to dampen the patriotism of these high minded men of straw who are continually calling upon the General Government for a dispensation of its favors, while they lose no opportunity, however mean or trifling, for venting in return their miserable spleen. In times of difficulty like the present, when we in common with other nations are laboring under peculiar embarrassments, and when the country requires every man to do his duty—these are they who are always behind hand. During the last war with Great Britain and at the time of our anticipated rupture with France—such were the men whose situations were alone to be consulted. Patriotism and the honor of the nation were called upon to give way to their pockets. Puffed up with seeming arrogance—ignorant of, and disregarding the operation of these universal laws (inasmuch as they are not made solely for their present exigencies) by which alone nature is governed, and through which alone all government is administered. They are seen pursuing a course of conduct, at variance with the requirements of Law, and the peaceful execution of those wholesome principles which extend alike, equally and impartially to all, the blessings of free government. It is on this same account that we hear daily of the complaints and murmurings of aying, would-be aristocrats, who look with affected disdain on those who have more political honesty or integrity than themselves, and seem jealous of all equal legislation because, forsooth, it is not especially for their benefit! And where arises this outcry at the present time? Where are they who seem so fond of crying up panic and distress, instead of coming forward to aid it? Who delight in pictures of gloomy forebodings and whose fertile imaginations love to revel amid scenes of destruction and decay—"solitudes" and sigh in prospect, for "desert wastes of water?" The answer is on every lip, and we would wish nothing further to prove the identity of the whigs—the panic makers of the present time, with the party against whom the Democracy has ever struggled. Such are the men who compose the Federal party of this country. Such are they who always in opposition to their country, in times of peace are for war, and who in times of aggressions upon our national honor, clamor loudly for peace, who refused to aid the government when a foreign foe was invading our soil—who then as now, in time of trouble, opposed and endeavored to weaken the energetic arm of the executive. Whose motto is "The Constitution and the Laws" yet they lose no opportunity of infringing upon the one or trampling on the other, when either comes in contact with their caprice or will, by whom the voice of the people is not acknowledged and in whom no semblance of Democratic principle can be found.

Are these things true, Fellow Citizens, or are they false? Have you not seen, and that but lately, all order trampled on, and violence openly threatened and invoked upon the person of the chief magistrate of the country? Have you not heard of officers of government, who have repeatedly been honored by the people with the stations they sustain, according to the constitution and the laws, reviled and threatened, through the mercenary columns of whig hireling presses for the faithful discharge of duties imperative on them by the same "constitution and laws"? Are the scenes of the last war and the traitorous opposition then manifesting itself, yet fresh in your remembrance? If so, what think you of the virtue, patriotism, and integrity of our opponents? Do not their present actions accord well with those which have ever characterized them? Do you not see the same turbulent and malignant spirit of opposition to law and order, manifested, as you have before witnessed in that party who are fond of monopolizing all the talents "decency and order"—who harbored a foreign enemy in an attack upon their own altars and firesides—who refused to celebrate the naval victories of America over the mistress of the sea, and resolving that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious community to rejoice at the brilliant achievements of our arms," assembled in secret conclave, a band of traitors, to act in concert in giving the final blow which was to destroy our union, and lay us once more humble suppliants at Britain's footstool.

Such are they with whom we have to contend, such are they who are now chuckling at every new account of distress. But knowing as we do, full well, that their cry of ruin is but another trick to catch independent freemen, whom, the doctrines of aristocracy in which they would believe, teach them are to be bought and sold like cattle in the market, to be gulled in the advocacy of any opinions however trifling or false. It behooves us that we be ready to show them we know our rights. They are yet drawn up before us, disciplined for battle in full panoply and armed with the tremendous powers of vested rights—chartered immunities—and the last remaining sprouts of illegitimate aristocracy growing out of a long course of special legislation. With such partisans and against such might we contend.—You all have seen the effect of these chartered immunities upon the country—and must be well satisfied of their destroying and corrupting tendencies. You have seen banks receive your money—solemnly pledged to redeem it, appropriating it to their own use, refuse to redeem the same after having been benefitted by its appropriation. You have seen the controlling energies of banks as they have taken a stand against the government and the people, and it is against them with an army of proud would-be aristocratic Shylocks that you have to contend.

We have met them before, fellow citizens, and have beaten them, in the citadels of their strength they have been put to flight. They have already rallied anew for a desperate struggle. Their efforts though unseen are yet unceasing and untiring. Let us be ready, that we may meet them feily. Nail the base coin of their uttering to the counter—throw back the base falsehoods to the breast that gave it forth—plant the foot upon the neck of the overgrown, pampered and bloated monopolies that have been gradually but surely consuming us—rid the country of these decreed excesses which are penetrating to the vitals, and scatter to the winds the last resources of gasping whiggery, that we may be enabled to cast away, for ever, those grievous burthens which have too long been sustained upon the shoulders of WE THE PEOPLE.

The Exchange Hotel at New Orleans, just completed, is supposed to be the largest in the world—238 feet front by 166 deep, six stories high, with a dome and tower whose top is 113 feet from the ground. It has 250 rooms, and a dining hall 113 feet long; a superb marble statue of Washington has lately arrived from Italy, which will be placed in the centre of the colonnade, at the entrance of the grand saloon. It is estimated that the hotel will cost \$500,000, and the furniture \$125,000.

Domestic Salt Producer of Virginia.—There are 69 furnaces in operation at the Kanawha Salines, Va. and make 70,000 bushels per year. They average 50,000, giving 3,000,000 of bushels, which bring 25 to 30 cents at the place, or \$1,000,000. A valuable product for one interior town.

Among the passengers in the George Washington which sailed recently for Liverpool, was prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, who returns to Europe in consequence of the illness of his mother, the Ex-Queen of Holland. She resides in Switzerland. The French Government will hardly be content to see the Prince again in Europe.

A Hippopotamus, or river Horse, of enormous dimension, (studied) has recently been brought to Salem from the Coast of Africa, and will shortly be exhibited to gratify the public curiosity. It measures fifteen feet in length, and nine in circumference.

In Freedom on the 6th inst. of the Consumption, Mrs. Arline R. Bartholomew, the wife of J. Bartholomew of Stark County, aged 24 years 6 months and one day.

Can this be death—The yielding up a transitory breath— Seeking a tranquil, for a stormy clime— Pleasure for pain—Eternity for time. The kingdom where creation's birth began And Heaven's sweet hope for earth, and God for man—

Not 'tis not death—And what is death? In dark despair to yield the unwilling breath— To see with burning eyes the charnel open. The past a curse—The future without hope: Beside the bed a ghost of murdered time, Leading with gory hand accusing crime: Ah! that is death.

Then 'tis not death, Dear Friends, that closed my mortal breath— 'T was Heaven's its need of glory to bestow, That called her soul above from its below. Death is wins wages, the Apostle said— If she was pardoned can she then be dead? Not 'tis not Death.

COMMUNICATED. DR. J. DEWOLF, having associated himself with J. D. WELMAN, M. D. in the practice of Medicine would say to the citizens of RAVENNA and vicinity, that they hold themselves in readiness to attend, promptly, to all calls with which they may be favored in the practice of

PHYSIC AND SURGERY. N. B. Dr. W. will pay particular attention to the Preservation of the TEETH by CLIPPING, PLUGGING, &c. &c. June, 1837.

SILK, Fur and Russia Hats, just received and for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

GOOD assortment of Tuscan, Oriental Tuscan-Oriental Tuscan and Lace Lappet, born and plain Straws, Ladies Hats for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON, a large assortment of French Prints, French Muslins and Printed Jaconets. June 7.

MARSEILLES Vestings, Silk and Satin Vestings fine article just received and for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

MARSEILLES Quilts, a few 10, 11, and 12, quarter Marcellus Quilts, a Superior article for sale at a very small advance from cost, by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

HALF DOZ. Pieces Figured Gros De Nap, Silks different patterns, just received and for sale by BURNETT & PENDLETON. June 7, 1837.

NEW GOODS. FRENCH, English, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cracker, Glass, Nails, Steel, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. THE subscribers are now receiving, at the large Brick Store of Z. Kint, in Ravenna, a large and splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds, bought at NEW YORK during the SEVEREST TIME OF THE RECENT PRESSURE, which enables them to say with confidence, that they are fully prepared to furnish the citizens of Ravenna, and vicinity, with SEASONABLE GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

As CHEAP, as they can be bought from the stocks of the EARLY, and QUICK RAIL-ROADS, (if not cheaper), the savings of the owners to the contrary, notwithstanding. June 2, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

ON HAND and For Sale, AT the lowest prices, a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c. May 11, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

BELGRAVE Plaid and Cord, Venetian Crapes of different patterns—a New article for Gentlemen's Pants, for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

FOR SALE BY BURNETT & PENDLETON, a few Ladies French Capes and Collars. June 9, 1837.

BLACK Silk Velvet, Black Gros De Nap, Blue Gros De Nap and Gros De Paris Silk, Blue Gros De Berlin Silks and several pieces of Colored Gros De Nap, of Best quality for sale by June 7, BURNETT & PENDLETON.

WANTED. AN active lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. COURIER OFFICE, May 24, 1837.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING AT RAVENNA, PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO, A Semi-Monthly Agricultural Paper, TO BE ENTITLED The Western Agriculturist, AND FARMERS AND MECHANICS REGISTER.

THE Subscriber, believing that the Farming interest of the Western Reserve is sufficiently great to sustain an Agricultural Paper, proposes publishing, at Ravenna, Portage County, a paper devoted exclusively to that subject.

The fact is now clearly demonstrated, that Agricultural Papers are of great advantage to the Farming Interests of a country. In New-England and in New York, where the art of Agriculture is carried nearer to perfection than in any of the other States of the Union, there are several papers devoted to that subject which have a wide circulation.

Though the population of the Reserve consists chiefly of Farmers, yet there is not a paper designed entirely for their interests, while there are no less than twenty-eight political and religious papers.

The Agriculturist will be strictly neutral in politics and religion—it will contain a correct statement of the markets, and give that information most useful to the interest of Farmers.

The great improvements which are now occupying the attention of the Farming Public—the many new inventions in the implements of husbandry which are continually appearing, render it highly necessary that all who are calculating to carry the business to a great extent should be possessed of the earliest information on the subject. Now, when the culture of Silk, and the growth of the Beet for the manufacture of Sugar is becoming the engrossing topic of the age, it is important that the Farmers of the Reserve should be made acquainted with all the information to be had on the subject, and we shall give our attention to the procuring and disseminating knowledge of these interesting objects.

The first number will be issued some time in April, if a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to warrant it. EDWIN R. SELBY, Ravenna, Feb. 1, 1837.

TERMS. This paper will be printed semi-monthly, on good type and fine paper, in a suitable form for binding, with a title page and index to each volume, at the close of the year, for one dollar per annum, in advance, (payable on delivery of the first number.)

THE STATE OF OHIO, In the Supreme Court, Portage County, ss. Vacation after August Term A. D. 1836. Caroline M. Bates, vs. Henry D. Bates.

Petition for Divorce. I, the said Caroline M. Bates, wife of the said Henry D. Bates, will take notice that the said Caroline M. Bates, his wife, has filed her Petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on this 18th day of May, A. D. 1837, praying for a Divorce, and has assigned for cause, habitual drunkenness for more than three years, and wilful absence for more than three years.

Further proceedings will be had at a Term of the said Court, to be held at Ravenna, on the fourth day of September next, at which time said Henry D. Bates may appear, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted. L. V. BRUCE, Solr. May 18, 1837. 2nd GEO. KIRKUM, Ck.

PROSPECTUS FOR The Ohio Statesman. I intend after the first of July next, to publish in this city, a paper with the above title to supersede the Western Hemisphere. It will appear in a new dress and on a mammoth sheet.

The success of a well conducted State paper at the seat of Government, even in the least of the twenty-six confederacies of this Union, is of too much consequence to be overlooked by any one who takes an interest in public affairs or the domestic policy of the country. Of how much greater importance then must it be to the citizens of so flourishing and powerful a State as Ohio—whose position, territory, population, industry and imperishable resources are scarcely equalled by any State of the Union, and certainly never can be rivalled by any of the magic sisterhood that spring into existence, along the almost endless streams that pour their annual floods into the majestic Mississippi. It is a sort of central, or "neutral ground," where the inhabitants of all other States meet, in their periodical migrations, mingling their opinions.

Her government, her politics, her agriculture, commerce, and improvements in the facility of transportation and travel, will all therefore be of deep interest to the nation, and of great magnitude to herself. And a paper blending in its columns these various, though connected interests, cannot fail to meet the very general approbation of an enlightened public.

Satisfied that no people can be prosperous and happy without they are free—free in thought, free in every good work, free from the shackles of vicious and mistaken legislation, the Ohio Statesman will expound the doctrines of the good old Democratic school. The supremacy of the people, the rights of the States, and a light and simple government—in contradistinction to a ponderous and complex one. These will be the ordinary principles that shall direct me in my editorial labors, and upon which I shall dilate as time and circumstances require. Those who are governed by honest motives and correct doctrine cannot stray far from the line of justice, nor commit political errors of any great magnitude, and such I sincerely hope may be the enviable lot of the "OHIO STATESMAN."

Men may change, but principles are as enduring as the knowledge of "good and evil." The advocates of legalized monopolies will always be distinguished from the friends of equal laws and individual independence, until reason shall have lost her empire and the native dignity of our race extinguished.

Having scanned closely the private and political history of Mr. Van Buren, I early became warm and active in his nomination and election to the exalted station he now fills, and from the evidences yet before us of his fitness for the office to which the partialities of his countrymen have promoted him, I am more than gratified at the triumph of correct principles in his elevation, and feel it a duty of conscience to give my utmost support to sustain his administration. The more the character of Mr. Van Buren is studied, and his acts examined into, the wider will public confidence be extended, and the more certain his success over opponents, who, while they envy and revile, yet admire and feel the force of his talents, and the power of his unyielding integrity.

Democrats of Ohio! it is unnecessary for me to say more. To a very large portion of you I claim a personal as well as political acquaintance. But to be useful and make my paper respectable and independent, I must have your undivided support—a support which I know you are able, and I doubt not are most willing to give. Our interests are one, and inseparable, and my highest wish is to deserve that confidence which may be placed in me, in this undertaking.

TERMS.—The "OHIO STATESMAN" will be published weekly, (except during the sitting of the Legislature, when it will be issued twice a week,) at three dollars a year. Papers will always be sent at the request of responsible individuals without the money if it is desired—the subscriber holding himself to be drawn on at pleasure. The impossibility of collecting accounts at a distance, except at great expense, is the cause of this necessary arrangement.

Persons to whom this prospectus is sent, will please circulate it, or hand it to a friend. Subscribers will have the Hemisphere sent them until the change is made, if they require it, without charge.

SAMUEL MEDARY. COLUMBUS, May, 1837.

LOOK HERE. S. MASON, & Co., HAVE on hand a large assortment of Notes and Accounts, which they will sell as low and a little lower than they can be bought in the County, of the same quality. You must come and buy, no mistake. May 8th.

NOTICE. AT my instance a writ of attachment was this day issued by Benjamin F. Hopkins, Esq., a Justice of the Peace (of Franklin township, Portage County, against the property, rights, credits and effects of Drayton Moore, a non-resident of said County. Dated this 24th day of May, A. D. 1837.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Adm'r. of NATHAN BUTTON deceased.—4-5 By S. W. COCHRAN, Att'y.

WOOL CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING AND MANUFACTURING. THE subscriber would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken his old stand of Pomeroy & Rhodes, where he is now prepared to do business in the above line on short notice and reasonable terms. His machinery is good and his experienced workmen, and believes will be able to give general satisfaction.

JOSHUA WOODARD. Franklin May 25, 1837. S. W. COCHRAN, Attorney at Law, BANKLIN, PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO, (Office at the Lower Village.) February, 1836

Tavern Stand For Sale. THE subscriber will sell his Tavern Stand situated at the four corners (so called) in the township of Windham, county of Portage, and State of Ohio. The premises consist of one acre of land with a two story house thereon and stable, and all suitable accommodation for the tavern keeping business.

The Stand is also well located for that business or for merchandizing. The above property will be sold low and easy of payment easy. DANL. WANN, 1 W. Adams, May 8th, 1837.